

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 49

JANUARY 23, 1936

No. 21

ARE YOUR BOBBINS BREAKING YOUR YARN?



Under prevailing conditions in the Textile Industry Many Mills have continued to Run Old and Worn Out Bobbins long after they Should Have Been Replaced



Other Mills have Saved on First Cost by buying Bobbins Made to Sell at a Price—Inferior Bobbins with Some Vital Measurement Not Quite Right—Or Perhaps They Do Not Fit the Shuttle Spring



RESULT—MORE FILLING BREAKS



Filling Breaks are a Real Detriment to Quality and Quantity of Your Product—If You are Running Feelers and Matching the Pick They Will

CUT DOWN THE NUMBER
OF LOOMS PER WEAVER

WHY NOT BUY YOUR BOBBINS FROM
THOSE WHO BUILD YOUR LOOMS?

THEY KNOW

- The Bobbin Your Loom Needs
- The Bobbin Your Weave Needs
- The Bobbin Defects Sure to Cause Weave Room Trouble

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C



The
**SUN SHINES
 ON AMERICAN
 TEXTILES**

—Current events indicate that the American Textile Industry will again be allowed to advance by its own efforts, unhampered by outside forces.

The American Textile Industry has attained heights of technical superiority unsurpassed elsewhere in the world. It has created its place in the sun, dating from our earliest history as a nation, through the combined efforts of generations of inventive geniuses. For the past thirty-

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SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

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Processing Taxes Ordered Returned To Mills

THE Attorney General at Washington last week made public a list of cotton manufacturers who obtained injunctions some time ago against the collection of cotton processing taxes and who, according to the Supreme Court ruling, are scheduled to receive refunds on the amounts that were impounded by the courts.

The Attorney General stated that the amounts listed are generally the amounts of the taxes due at time injunctions were granted. Taxes which accrued later were deposited as they became due and the amounts due were not available in Washington when the announcement was made.

A partial list of the Southern mills, together with the amounts they had impounded, are shown below:

NORTH CAROLINA MILLS

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Cross Cotton Mills | \$ 67,574 |
| Anchor Mills Co. | 26,014 |
| Brown Mfg. Co. | 81,549 |
| Cornelius Cotton Mills | 5,320 |
| Eastern Mfg. Co. | 13,548 |
| Highland Park Mfg. Co. | 75,161 |
| Johnston Mfg. Co. | 44,842 |
| Monroe Mills Co. | 25,644 |
| Park Yarn Mills Co. | 9,025 |
| Roberta Mfg. Co. | 16,688 |
| Union Mills Co. | 31,255 |
| Worth Spinning Co. | 16,377 |
| Harriet Cotton Mills Co. | 118,109 |
| Henderson Cotton Mills | 42,753 |
| Leaksville Woolen Mills | 44,070 |
| Rex Spinning Co. | 35,197 |
| Carlton Yarn Mills | 6,563 |
| Vanco Mills | 8,613 |
| Cramerton Mills, Inc. | 110,384 |
| Florence Mills | 66,233 |
| Highland Cotton Mills | 63,535 |
| Hadley-Peoples Mfg. Co. | 33,363 |
| J. M. Odell Mfg. Co. | 42,089 |
| Brookford Mill Co. | 46,422 |
| Carolina Mills | 34,995 |
| Rhodes-Whitener Mills Co. | 19,208 |
| Acme Spinning Co. | 76,098 |
| China Grove Cotton Mills | 35,931 |
| Climax Spinning Co. | 32,565 |
| Chronicle Mills Co. | 23,998 |
| Crescent Spinning Co. | 14,102 |
| Eagle Yarn Mills, Inc. | 27,054 |
| Imperial Yarn Mills, Inc. | 14,174 |
| Linford Mills, Inc. | 29,697 |
| Majestic Mfg. Co. | 8,310 |
| National Yarn Mills, Inc. | 11,321 |
| Perfection Spinning Co. | 15,992 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| South Fork Mfg. Co. | 40,626 |
| Stowe Thread Co. | 14,174 |
| Sterling Spinning Co. | 14,831 |
| Rowan Mills, Inc. | 72,705 |
| Indian Creek Co. | 6,352 |
| Rhodes-Rhyne Mfg. Co. | 11,754 |
| Chadwick-Hoskins Co. | 101,105 |
| Grove Thread Co. | 23,067 |
| Jewel Cotton Mills, Inc. | 26,996 |
| Efird Mfg. Co. | 109,334 |
| Flint Mfg. Co. | 42,168 |
| Myers, Receiver of Textiles | 203,516 |
| Ridge Mills, Inc. | 21,627 |
| Marshall Field & Co. | 350,898 |
| Firestone Cotton Mills | 89,088 |
| Rhodhiss Mills Co. | 67,106 |
| Balfour Mills, Inc. | 30,373 |
| Superior Yarn Mills | 43,558 |
| Marion Mfg. Co. | 71,092 |
| Durham Hosiery Mills | 48,405 |
| A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co. | 38,107 |
| Parkdale Mills, Inc. | 46,472 |
| Ruby Cotton Mills | 53,399 |
| Smitherman Cotton Mills | 30,536 |
| Aileen Cotton Mills | 11,221 |
| Earle-Chesterfield Mills | 25,621 |
| Rocky Mount Mills | 152,316 |
| Erwin Cotton Mills | 705,749 |
| Oxford Cotton Mills | 208,277 |
| Grace Cotton Mill Co. | 4,787 |
| Hall-Kale Mfg. Co. | 14,113 |
| American Yarn & Processing Co. | 31,708 |
| Manetta Mills | 25,553 |
| Durham Cotton Mfg. Co. | 7,083 |
| Spencer Mills | 35,893 |
| Sapona Cotton Mills | 11,967 |
| Green River Mills | 16,227 |
| Glenco Mills | 4,692 |
| Morgan Cotton Mills | 43,921 |
| Laurinburg Milling Co. | 55,051 |
| Waverly Mills | 50,120 |
| Gem Yarn Mills | 4,100 |
| Virginia Mills | 24,950 |
| Patterson Mills | 85,230 |
| Roanoke Mills | 124,249 |
| Rosemary Mills | 87,188 |
| Borden Mfg. Co. | 54,980 |
| Morrowebbs Cotton Mills | 7,762 |
| Chickfield Mfg. Co. | 74,000 |
| Kings Mountain Mfg. Co. | 16,580 |
| Dover Mills Co. | 15,543 |
| Ora Mill Co. | 14,499 |
| Shelby Cotton Mills | 30,519 |
| Cleveland Mill & Power Co. | 34,472 |
| Mauney Mills | 17,383 |
| Bonnie Cotton Mills | 9,227 |
| Long Shoals Cotton Mills | 26,513 |
| Leward Cotton Mills | 40,921 |
| Golden Belt Mfg. Co. | 20,058 |

(Continued on Page 14)

Efficiency of Key Men Increased By Specialized Training

By James J. Jolly

THE textile industry, although one of the oldest of all industries, is still in its infancy in some respects, and is certainly behind others such as the automobile and steel industries in the matter of specialization of their labor down to an extraordinarily fine point. A few mills under modern management are cashing in on the benefits of specialization, but in the majority we still find one operative doing anywhere from two to ten different jobs. It has been said that a jack of all trades will never be outstanding in any one of them.

If you will bear with me a little longer, I would like to tell you of an example of what has been done along the lines of specialized training in a certain mill with which I am familiar. This mill has approximately 125,000 spindles. At one time, and it has not been so many years ago, this mill had as the key men in its spinning department, one overseer, a shift foreman for each shift, and twelve section men on each shift. This makes a total of twenty-seven supervisors for the two shifts that they were running.

Each section man kept his own time, reworked all his bad work, was directly in charge of all spinners on his job. The spinners did all the cleaning from the spindle rails up on their frames, and the doffers did all the cleaning from the spindle rails down. Frames were often not cleaned on schedule and the excuse was that time-old and time-worn excuse that we've all heard so often: "My frames ran so badly that I didn't have time." A situation like this where things have been done in the same old way day in and day out is mighty hard to change. However, it can and has been done.

At the present time in this same spinning department the spinners do only a minimum amount of cleaning, that is, the kind that can be gotten to most easily and quickly by them in their rounds about their sides. Their sides have been increased enough to make up for the cleaning that has been taken off of them and for every spinner taken out there has been added a cleaning operative. For example, where the spinners were running six sides, one spinner was cut out every six jobs and one side was added to the remaining spinners, and a cleaning operative was added. Thus the spinners have seven sides and the cleaning operative cleans off the 42 sides. The same number of operatives as before, but with less duties to perform. Later this cleaning was further classified and divided into heavy and light, and the heavy given to men and the light to women.

DUTIES OF BELT MAN

Now the 12 section men are replaced by five. A belt man has been added who is in charge of keeping all front roll speeds up to standard. He cleans, dresses and cuts all belts, thus relieving the section men of all care of the belts. A bad work man has been added who works over the entire room, makes a daily report to the carding department on all the bad work coming from their depart-

ment, thus furnishing them something upon which to work. A frame checker has also been put on. It is his job to check the entire room frame by frame as to oil pipes, loose and tight pulleys, thread guides, spindles, pittman roller, shipper rod and handles, weight levers as to being level, all gears and studs, all idler chains and weights, roving traverses; in fact, every minute part of the spinning frame, replacing and repairing the necessary parts. It is really amazing to perceive the amount of time and labor that can be saved by a program of this sort, that is, fixing the breakdown before it actually happens. It saves a great deal because a minimum amount of production is lost because of frames standing to be repaired. The old adage of "a stitch in time saves nine" still has a world of truth in it.

A timekeeper has been added to keep the time of every one in the department, thus taking all this off the section men. The timekeeper is also record man and keeps daily records of time lost by frames being stopped, roller costs, waste and production charts.

Two changers have been added who are responsible for the changing of all the gears, pulleys, etc., and the section men are relieved of this responsibility.

The two-shift foremen are retained, each directly in charge of his shift. Three third hands have been added—one in charge of all the section men, one in charge of all the cleaning and quality of the yarn and one as floor boss who puts the help to work on both shifts, working four hours on each shift.

So you see that where there were formerly an overseer, two shift foremen and twelve section men, a total of twenty-seven supervisors, there are now an overseer, two shift foremen, five section men on each shift, one belt man, one bad work man, one frame checker, one timekeeper, two changers and three third hands. This makes a total of twenty-two key men or supervisors.

Each man on the special jobs that have been created has become expert because of proper training and also because he has had only one thing upon which to concentrate his time and energies. The section men have been relieved of a multitude of different duties until now their job consists mainly in keeping their frames running and fixing break backs. By continually making studies of the ends that have been flagged it has gotten to the point where one of them can almost walk up to a flagged end and tell immediately what is wrong with it.

It is an accepted fact that the fewer things a man has to do the more proficient he will become in his work; so specialization is becoming more and more recognized in the textile industry every day. The above facts are not given as the model way to run a spinning room but only as an example of what can and is being done with the idea of having highly trained and specialized operatives for the different jobs, instead of jumbling six or eight duties under one job and saying to the operative: "Here it is, take it, it's yours."

Twist Methods--Right or Wrong?

WHEN textile fibers are prepared, spun and twisted into a continuous length, the resultant product is called yarn, the twist having been given to the yarn in order to give it strength by binding the fibres together. Sometimes two or three yarns are twisted together to form a twine to which the name thread is often applied. In this article when the word thread occurs it should be understood to mean the product of several yarns twisted together. When several threads are twisted together, a cord, or cabled cord, is obtained and the threads composing it are then sometimes known as the strands in the cord.

Each twisting operation is usually performed in the opposite direction to the previous one. For example: the twist in yarn is usually from right to left and is spoken of as usual or forward twist. The subsequent operation of twisting the yarns into a strand is usually performed in the reverse direction, from left to right, while in cabling the strands into a cord, the twist is from right to left.

Since each of these twisting operations is usually in the opposite direction to the preceding one, the amount of twist lost from yarn, when making a strand and the amount of twist lost from the strand when cabling the cord, have always been matters of great controversy. The writer has found that the opinion generally held, is that the yarn and strand lose the amounts of twist which are inserted in the strand and cord, respectively, and this opinion is often supported by figures of twist analyses. It must be remembered, however, that it is possible to employ wrong methods in making twist tests and so obtain misleading results.

Each yarn in a thread and each strand in a cord may be regarded as the envelope of a sphere, which describes a helix around a narrow cylinder. Fig. 1 shows four yarns twisted together to form a four-ply thread. Fig. 2 shows two 2-ply threads twisted together to form a cable. The strands have been twisted from left to right and have two turns for every turn in the cord which has been twisted from right to left. Fig. 3 shows a cabled cord formed by twisting two 2-ply strands in the same direction as the strands, i.e., from left to right. As in Fig. 2, each strand has two turns for every turn in the cord. To make the illustration more easily followed only one of the strands is shown in one turn of the cord from A to E.

Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate clearly the difference between an ordinary thread and a cabled cord, although each is composed of four yarns. In Fig. 1 it will be seen that the yarns always lie together in four parallel curves without any crossing. They "always" touch a narrow imaginary cylinder XY Y_1X_1 around which we can visualize them circumscribed. In Fig. 2, the cylinder around which the strands are circumscribed, has narrowed to a line XY , but it will be seen that the yarns composing the strands are not always in contact with it as they are in Fig. 1.

If the thread in Fig. 1 were rotated about its axis it would be very easy to follow the unbroken path of one of the yarns. When the cord in Fig. 2 is rotated about its axis it is impossible always to keep the same yarn in view as it is crossed periodically by the yarn with which it is

twisted. In Fig. 1, the number of turns of twist in a given length of thread could be counted by observing the number of times the same yarn appears on the surface of the thread when it is held stationary. In the same way, the number of turns in the strand in a given length of the



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

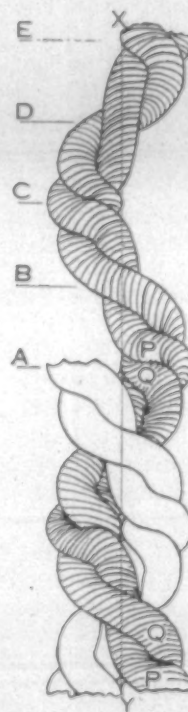


Fig. 3

cord in Fig. 2 could be counted by rotating the cord about its axis, thus keeping the same strand in view and then counting the number of times the same yarn appears on the surface of the strand.

If this reasoning is not at fault, it would appear that we have a method of counting the twist in a strand while it still holds its helical shape as one of the strands in the cabled cord.

It will not be out of place to mention here, that upholders of the theory "that the strand loses the amount of twist inserted in the cord" believe that enough twist can be imparted to the cord to take all the twist out of the strands. In other words, the cabled cord shown in Fig. 2 would become merely a four-ply thread as shown in Fig. 1. Indeed these theorists go further and state that if the cord receives still more twist, the strands will receive twist in the direction of the cord twist or in the opposite direction to their initial twist. It is rather difficult in the face of such an assertion to explain why, when an ordinary four-ply thread is being twisted, the strands do not sort themselves out to form a cabled cord.

Turning our attention again to Fig. 2, it will be observed that there is one complete turn in the cord from A to E. If one of the strands is examined from A to E, it might be thought at first glance that it also contained only one turn but a closer inspection will show it has two.

From A to B, the helix described by the strand composed of the yarns P and Q, is moving from left to right towards the observer and at B the yarn P has moved from the outside position to the inside position, touching the line XY. From B to C the helix is still moving to the right, but away from the observer, while the yarn P again moves to the outside position remote from XY, thus completing one turn in the strand. From C to D, the helix is moving from left to right away from the observer and the yarn P moves from the outside to the inside position. From D to E, the helix moves towards the observer from left to right, the yarn P moving from the inside to the outside position thereby completing the second turn.

In Fig. 3 there is one turn in the cord from A to E, and two turns in each strand in the same distance. From A to B the helix described by the strand composed of the yarns P and Q, is moving from right to left towards the observer and at B the yarn P has moved from the outside to the inside position. From B to C, the helix is still moving from right to left, but away from the observer while the yarn P moves from the inside to the outside position, thus completing one turn in the strand for half a turn in the helix. From C to D, the helix moves from left to right away from the observer, while the yarn P, changes to the inside position. From D to E in the last quarter turn of the helix from left to right towards the observer, the yarn P moves from the inside to the outside, completing the second turn of the strand.

If Figs. 2 and 3 are used as aids in considering the methods customarily employed in making twist tests, it will be seen at once why the strand apparently loses the


amount of twist which is inserted in the cord. The usual method of testing for twist the strand in a cord, in order to find the twist remaining after cabling, is to insert the cord in the jaws of a twist testing machine and then cut away all the strands but one. The remaining strand is then tested for twist. It will be seen from the drawings that if one of the two-ply strands is removed, the remaining strand will lose its helical formation and upon being drawn taut will contain one turn in the case of Fig. 2, and three turns in the case of Fig. 3, where each formerly had two turns. It must be obvious that these findings are the result of erroneous methods of testing and not of any loss or gain of twist due to cabling.

In an experiment, four bobbins of linen yarn were taken, two bobbins contained white yarn, one bobbin yellow yarn, and the remaining one black yarn. The yarn had all been twisted in the usual or forward direction, from right to left. The two bobbins of white yarn were twisted into a two-ply thread and the yellow and black yarns were twisted together.

Ordinary twist tests of the yellow and black thread were made and it was found to contain an average of 10.58 turns per inch. This figure is the average from five to 10 in. lengths. Below are the tests:

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 10 in. test piece | 90 turns |
| " " | 122 " |
| " " | 103.5 " |
| " " | 106.5 " |
| " " | 107 " |

529 turns on 50 in.=10.58 turns per inch.



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These two-ply threads, or strands, one all white and the other yellow and black were then cabled into a two-strand cord. Twist tests on 50 in. of cord (five 10 in. lengths) showed an average of 6.85 turns per inch, the total extension of the cord after untwisting being 11-16 in.

The problem now, is to find if the two-ply strand has lost any twist, due to cabling. Generally, it is thought that the strand must lose the amount of twist which is inserted in the cord, so that now it would contain $10.58 - 6.87 = 3.73$ turns per inch approximately.

It will now be seen why such a curiously colored cord was constructed for the test. In the first place, if the two-ply yellow and black strand is taken before cabling, it must be obvious that the turns per inch could be counted by counting the number of black yarns as they alternate with the yellow along a given length. It is by this method, that the number of turns in the strand, when cabled, are to be counted in order to find if cabling has been responsible for any loss of twist from the strand.

The best way in which such an examination may be made, is to clamp the cord in two grips which revolve in the same direction at the same speed. Twist testing machines are usually made with one grip fixed and the other revolving, or with both grips revolving in opposite directions, but it is a simple enough matter to construct one of the type required.

When the cord is clamped in two such grips, it is possible to rotate the cord about its axis and so follow the course of a strand as it describes a helix about the axis of the cord. The black yarns were counted as they alternated with the yellow and the results given below were obtained from five to 10 in. lengths of cord:

| | |
|-------|-----------|
| | 100 turns |
| | 116 " |
| | 100 " |
| | 103.5 " |
| | 115.5 " |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 535 turns |

It has already been found that there are 50 11-16 in. of each strand in 50 in. of cord so that the total number of turns, 535, will have to be divided by 50 11-16 in. in order to find the turns per inch in the strand. This comes to 10.55 turns per inch, which is almost identical with the result obtained before the strand was cabled.

This article can only lead to the conclusion that no twist is lost from the strand when cabling. In fact, the amount of twist in any yarn, thread or cord remains unaltered during any subsequent twisting operation involving two or more plies.—*Textile Recorder*.

Cotton Exports Gain

Washington.—A substantial gain in cotton exports in December and for the last five months of 1935 was reported by the Commerce Department.

December, 1935, exports were 877,000 bales valued at \$55,204,000 pounds.

December, 1935, exports were 877,000 bales valued at \$55,204,000 against 1,135,000 bales, valued at \$74,165,000 in November and against 505,000 bales, valued at \$34,511,000, in December, 1934.

For August to December, 1935, exports were 3,452,000 bales, valued at \$222,183,000 against 2,399,000 bales valued at \$165,005,000 in the same 1934 period.

SERISOLVE THE PERFECT SILK DEGUMMING AGENT

Continued usage of SERISOLVE by mills that insist on *perfection*, as well as *economy* in their degumming department, proves its exceptional merits as a degummer and stripper.

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In degumming silk skeins and piece goods, SERISOLVE exhausts uniformly and lends itself readily to building up spent degumming baths to their proper pH strength.

Write us for a sample and prove to your own satisfaction that SERISOLVE is the best degumming agent obtainable.

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Luster Effects On Cotton

THE value of cotton fabrics and threads is greatly enhanced when they are subjected to the action of inorganic esters of monohydric alcohols in the presence of alkalis. A silky luster of great brilliancy is thus obtained, and the goods are given a finish that renders them pleasing, soft in the hand, and pliable. Dialkyl sulphates, alkylhaloids and aralkyl haloids are especially to be recommended for use in the process. Of the alkalis the caustic alkalis are the most suitable.

The cotton can be entered into the process in any desired form, which leaves a wide choice as regards the manner of carrying out the work.

The cotton material is first treated with alkali solution. The correct quantity of the alkali lye to be absorbed by the thread or fabric is four times its weight. If the lye is not too weak, room temperature suffices. To achieve the thorough permeation of the fiber by the alkali and to increase the luster, the material during the time it is treated with the lye should be subjected to strong pressure.

ENSURING EVEN APPLICATION

After coming out of the lye, the goods are treated with an inorganic ester of a monohydric alcohol. In order to ensure an even application of the ester, it is mixed with a binding, or thickening agent. For the feeding of the ester the usual apparatus suffices. When the goods have been treated with the inorganic ester, then they are treated with a precipitant, rinsed and dried. They can be steamed either before or after washing.

To obtain a high silky luster it is important that the goods be well stretched. They can be stretched through-

out the entire processing, beginning with the impregnation with alkali lye until the washing and drying, or they can be stretched only during the action of the lye or of the inorganic ester. The fabric or yarn may also be stretched after the drying with lye and remain stretched during the action of the ester, during the treatment with acid and during the washing and drying. The work can be so carried out that the stretching is interrupted temporarily during the process in such manner, for instance, that the goods are stretched during the lye treatment and acidifying, or the sodium chloride bath, and washing, but not during the action of the inorganic ester.

EFFECT OF NITRATING ACID

Fine effects are also achieved on cotton by treating with nitrating acid cooled to 0 deg. C. or less. This may be obtained by combining equal volume quantities of sulphuric acid of 55-58 deg. Bé. and nitric acid of 40 deg. Bé. Depending upon the concentration of the acid, either transparent or wool-like effects can be achieved. If a concentrated nitrating acid is used, for instance one part sulphuric acid of 56.5 deg. Bé. and one part nitric acid of 40 deg. Bé., the result is an effect like parchment which upon severe tentering of the goods turns into transparent effects, which can be even more enhanced by subsequently mercerizing the goods. When nitrating acid is used of one part sulphuric acid of 56 deg. Bé. and one part nitric acid of 40 deg. Bé. the result on the cotton fabric is an effect somewhat like parchment, or jelly, soft, dense, and wool-like.

When bleached or mercerized cotton fabrics are printed with resist colors, either transparent or wool-like effects can be achieved in certain places, according to whether

(Continued on Page 30)

FOR BETTER PRODUCTION--USE

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Manufactured By

THE KEEVER STARCH CO.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Plans For Next Textile Show

Greenville, S. C.—That the decision of the Supreme Court removing the processing tax from cotton mills will result in increased manufacturing is the view expressed by William G. Sirrine, president of Textile Hall Corporation.

"Reservations for the Twelfth Southern Textile Exposition indicate a return of confidence," Mr. Sirrine said. "In the next show, announced for April 5 to 10, 1937, three-fourths of the available space has been sold, including practically all of the three main floors. We will conduct a factory-to-factory direct mail advertising campaign for attendance. The objective is to secure representatives from every textile plant in the South as visitors at the Exposition."

EXHIBITORS RESERVE SPACE

Among those who have secured reservations of space are: Abbott Machine Co., Aldrich Machine Works, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., American Enka Corp., American Brass Co., American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Armstrong Cork Products Co., Armstrong Machine Works, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Ashworth Bros., Bahan Textile Machinery Co., Bahnson Co., Barber-Colman Co., Belger Co., Charles Bond Co., Borne, Scrymser Co., Brown Instrument Co., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Clinton Co., Clipper Belt Lacer Co., Continental Diamond Fibre Co., Cook-Taylor Co., Corn Products Sales Co., Cotton, Crane Co., Crocker-Wheeler Electric Mfg. Co., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Crouse Hinds Co., Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Diehl Mfg. Co., Draper Corp., Du Pont Rayon Co., Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc., Fafnir Bearing Co., Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Finnell System, Inc., Flintkoe Co., Foxboro Co., General Electric Co., General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Gerrard Co., Graton & Knight Co., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Huntington & Guerry, Inc., Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., International Nickel Co., Jenkins Bros., Johnson Bronze Co., Keever Starch Co., A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., Thos. Leyland Machinery Co., Leyland-Walsh Co., Marchant Calculating Machine Co., Mathieson Alkali Works, Merrow Machine Co., Miller Co., New Departure Mfg. Co., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Permutit Co., Phipps & Bird, Inc., Power Transmission Council, Powers Regulator Co., Reeves Pulley Co., Republic Steel Corp., J. E. Rhoads & Sons, R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co., B. S. Roy & Sons So., Saco-Lowell Shops, Sherwin-Williams Co., Singer Sewing Machine Co., J. E. Sirrine & Co., SKF Industries, Inc., Southern Shuttles, Inc., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Stewart-Warner Corp., Stein, Hall & Co., Chas. H. Stone, C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., W. O. & M. W. Talcott, Inc., Taylor Instrument Cos., Terrell Machine Co., Texas Co., *Textile Bulletin*, Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Textile Specialty Co., *Textile World*, Toledo Scale Co., Universal Winding Co., U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Veeder-Root, Inc., Walker Electrical Co., Watson-Williams Mfg. Co., Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., American Cyanamid Corp., Benjamin Electric Co.

The progress already made in booking so many exhibits this far in advance of the Show is very encouraging to those in charge, Mr. Sirrine stated. This list is expected to show many additions within a short time.

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.. OILS .. WAXES .. SIZINGS ..
 .. SPECIAL FINISHES ..
 .. FOR THE TEXTILE TRADES ..

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Southern Representative,

EUGENE J. ADAMS

TERRACE APTS.

ANDERSON, S. C.

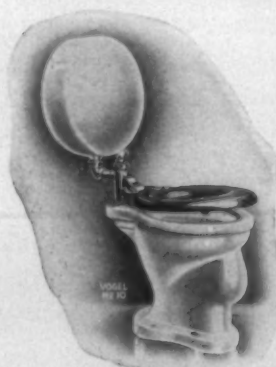
FOR 27 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN MAKING FACTORY CLOSETS

THE name **VOGEL** on a Factory Closet is a guarantee of quality, dependability and economical service. **VOGEL** closets give years of service, and will withstand the hardest use without repairs or adjustments.

Sold by Plumbers and
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JOSEPH A. VOGEL
 COMPANY

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 St. Louis, Missouri



Vogel Number Ten—A high grade factory closet.

VOGEL PATENTED Products

Style Trends in Cotton Fabrics

COMBINED EFFECTS

There is an ever increasing tendency for cotton designers to place one effect upon another—a lino-checked sheer will have a shadow stripe and then on top of that a printed design. The printed material will have swiss dots over it. A blister crepe will be sprigged with flowers, polka dots or geometrics. A dotted swiss will be scattered with printed leaves or flowers. The pique combine seersucker effects until it is difficult to tell just which fabric it is. Generally speaking the effects are happy, but occasionally experimentation goes too far and the result is a jumble—one idea killing the other.

NOVELTY SEERSUCKERS

Some very fine seersuckers, closely woven but rather light in weight, have jacquard designs. These diamond shaped dots, coming rather wide apart, have the effect of embroidery, and the material is very firm and crease-resisting. The swatch shown is a bright china blue with the dot in blue and white. The material itself has an interwoven thread of black. Below it is another seersucker with an uneven thread running across the weave

veining in the flower in dark navy. Another good color combination is gold with white and brown. The smaller design is navy as to background with green flowers and leaves, outlined in white. Swatches 3 and 4.

GINGHAMS AND BROADCLOTHS

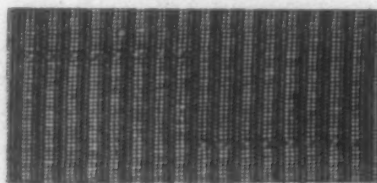
Ginghams have quieted down since last season. A very fine zepher gingham has a wool dot design and is carried out in deep pink with a deep red dot. A dobie weave broadcloth has a printed design in checked effect. Geometrics are being used a good deal on broadcloths. Some tissue ginghams have a white corded line making checks, stripes and plaids, but all in soft blues, pinks, greens, and so forth—very few loud plaids. Sailcloth in a very soft, fine quality has come into fashion, in strong, rich shades—gold, bricks, aqua, vivid green, bright china blue.

SWISS AND VOILE

A very pretty dotted swiss has a leaf design printed on it. Some swiss in dark shades have contrasting dots, a dark copen blue with burgundy dots, for instance. A rather interesting novelty swiss is shown here. The checked effect is achieved by means of a threaded cord



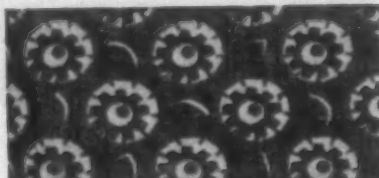
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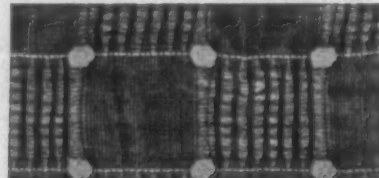
No. 2



No. 3



No. 4



No. 5

at intervals—it has the effect of a miss-stitch. The swatch is gold, red, black and white, but the stripes are so narrow—mere threads—that the general effect is gold. Both these seersuckers come in a wide range of beautiful colors, and the gold is particularly good. See Swatches Nos. 1 and 2.

THE NEW COLORS

Taupe is coming into popularity, both as a solid and as a background for prints. Gold is right in the forefront, especially in the broadcloths, seersuckers, ginghams, meshes and other sports fabrics, in solid colors or combined with brown, black or a certain shade of brownish red. Aqua is used a great deal and the designers seem to like it best with brown—the public, too, as judged by its increasing favor. Terra cotta is found in a lot of both sheer and heavy fabrics both in the pale and dark shades. A rich Chartreuse yellow is used in the more expensive materials, and it combines very well with a bright navy.

DIMITIES

Dimities were at one time pretty well confined to children's clothes or summer underclothes, sprigged with dainty small patterns. But some of this season's patterns bring this cool fabric into the smart dress class. The swatch shown here is red with a white flower, the outline

with a dot in each corner. The checks are alternately plain and lino. This, like many of the swisses this season, is very nice on the reverse side, showing a fuzzy dot. The swatch shown is the new terra cotta shade, but it comes in purple, brown, navy and other dark shades. A rather expensive voile has a wool design with a Chinese effect and others have such wide lino stripes, that they look like face. (See Swatch 5.)

NEWS AND TRENDS

Bows are being used a great deal for design, separate bows and linked up in an all-over pattern. There is a distinct trend toward the Chinese in some of the new patterns, while the peasant influence of the past few seasons is still very strong. The brush work type of floral is used a great deal, particularly in the more expensive fabrics. A corded sheer was patterned in great groups of tulips, in exquisite colorings. Tricotine is coming into favor, with a very bright lustre. A sateen for smocks had a flower garden design—watering cans, hoes, rakes and flowers in black with the design in yellow, orange and white. Heavy sheetings are good, and eponge, shantung, crash and homespun are to be found everywhere. Meshes are dyed in sweater colors. Scroll designs are very popular. Laces have a silk effect. Briefly, the more unusual in coloring and design, the better the fabric.

THE LONGEST-WEARING BELT EVER BUILT

TWO TO THREE times longer service than any other make of belt! That's the record of the Goodyear COMPASS (Cord) Belt on the most vicious belt-eating drives in the textile industry. Incorporating Goodyear's own long and intimate experience in cotton production difficulties, COMPASS Belts are scientifically built to withstand the humid temperatures—to maintain even tension—to hold the speed throughout their amazingly long and trouble-free life!

REASON—the Goodyear COMPASS Belt is the modern version of the time-proved rope drive. Within a tough protective rubberized fabric envelope, the load is carried by a layer of heavy rope-cord spiralled continuously without a splice—the weak joint in other belts! A patented Goodyear construction, it is the only truly endless belt—

and the most nearly stretchless. The G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man—will gladly consult with your engineers in selecting the proper type COMPASS for your hardest drives. Just write Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California—or the nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.



BELTS
MOLDED GOODS
HOSE
PACKING
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF
GOODYEAR TIRES

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR

Personal News

George W. Murphy has resigned as superintendent of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

H. B. Robinson has been promoted from assistant to superintendent of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

G. C. Jones, of LaGrange, Ga., has been placed in charge of the dyeing department of the Hillside Cotton Mills, of that place.

Roy Howell has resigned as overseer of the cloth rooms Nos. 1 and 2 at the Fort Mill plant of the Springs Cotton Mills, Fort Mill, S. C.

I. C. Walters, formerly night overseer of weaving at the Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala., has become day overseer of weaving at the Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.

C. L. Lominack, formerly with the John P. King Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., has accepted a position with the Bama Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.

F. C. Harris, overseer of cloth room of the No. 3 plant of the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., who has been ill for some time, will enter the Columbia Hospital for an operation at an early date.

John L. Everett is president, John L. Everett, Jr., treasurer, and W. R. Garrison, superintendent, of the Grenaco Knitting Mills, organized within the past few weeks at Rockingham, N. C.

Willard O. Disbrow, of the No. 1 rayon spinning plant of the DuPont Rayon Company, Old Hickory, Tenn., has been presented with the service pin which the company awards for 25 years continuous service.

F. H. Chamberlain, Jr., is president and treasurer of the newly organized Lincoln Knitting Mills, at Lincoln-ton, N. C., and F. C. Nicholson has been appointed superintendent.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Andrews, of Martinsville, Va., are receiving congratulations upon their 25th wedding anniversary, which they will celebrate February 1st. Mr. Andrews is superintendent of the Martinsville Cotton Mills.

John A. Baugh, Jr., formerly general manager for Manville-Jenckes Corporation, Gastonia, is now associated with Walker Engineering Company, Inc., of Gastonia, in their sales division. Mr. Baugh has a wide acquaintance among the textile mills of the South and is now on the road renewing old friendships.

Irwin P. Graham, who resigned several weeks ago as assistant manager of the Erwin Mills at Cooleemee, N. C., has joined the sales force of the Terrell Machine Company, Charlotte. He will have charge of the sales of Thermoid mechanical rubber goods in North and South Carolina. He served continuously with the Erwin Mills from 1916 until recently, with the exception of about two years spent in service in the World War. Mr. Graham has many friends in the industry who will be interested to know of his new connection.

N. F. Gibson has resigned his position as instructor in the yarn manufacturing department of the Textile School at North Carolina State College to accept a position with the Rocky Mount Mills in their research department.

Mr. Gibson graduated from the Textile School and has had considerable practical experience.

Other graduates of the Textile School who have recently received promotions include Claude B. Williams, who has been transferred from assistant superintendent of the Fieldale, Va., plant of Marshall Field & Co., to be superintendent of their plant at Draper, N. C.

Mr. Williams is succeeded at Fieldale by J. C. Farmer, who has been foreman of carding at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Textile Institute and Style Show

Robert L. Rogers, of Oakboro, N. C., a member of the senior class, has been elected superintendent of the Annual Students' Textile Exposition, which will be held at the Textile School of North Carolina State College on April 23rd. Mr. Rogers is a son of B. M. Rogers, superintendent of the Oakboro Cotton Mills. His brother, W. R. Rogers, who is now assistant superintendent of the Patterson Mills at Roanoke Rapids, served as superintendent of the Students' Exposition in 1931. During the present scholastic year Mr. Rogers has been president of the Tompkins Textile Society. Thus he has been accorded the two highest honors which a student can attain in the Textile School.

Other officers elected to aid Mr. Rogers in conducting the Exposition are: Assistant superintendent, R. C. Going, Fieldale, Va.; foreman of yarn manufacture, J. D. Moore, Forest City, N. C.; assistant foreman of yarn manufacture E. H. Warren, Kernersville, N. C.; foreman of knitting, W. P. Banner, Greensboro, N. C.; assistant foreman of knitting, T. R. Moir, Walkertown, N. C.; foreman of weaving, D. A. McCanless, Asheville, N. C.; assistant foreman of weaving, E. W. Blackwood, Cooleemee, N. C.; foreman of designing, Carl Wynn, Spindale, N. C.; assistant foreman of designing, J. A. Boland, Burlington, N. C.; foreman of dyeing, A. E. Shumate, Leaks-ville, N. C.; assistant foreman of dyeing, E. S. Horney, Greensboro, N. C.

It is interesting to note that a number of the young men thus honored by their fellow students have had practical experience.

Siever Speaks To Students

The Student Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at North Carolina State College have had several guest speakers this year to speak and explain about matters of importance in various phases of the textile industry. This past week, their speaker was Hughes L. Siever, Southern sales manager of the Borne, Scrymser Company of New York.

Mr. Siever gave a series of talks to several classes, including the members of the junior and senior manufacturing and dyeing classes.

The speaker emphasized the process of conditioning textile fibres by spraying with specialized treating fluids involving the Breton Mineral process. Such a lecture was timely due to the recent developments by health authorities in an effort to reduce dust hazards in industrial manufacturing plants. The speaker told of the alarming increase in the disease "Silicosis," a fibrosis condition of the lungs caused by the breathing of an excessive amount of dust laden with finely divided silica. He stated that his company's process practically eliminates the dust and lint in the cotton mills.

Mr. Siever also explained in detail about the product "Minerol," which is the agent used for conditioning the cotton fibres.

Greene Buys Lowe Mill

Huntsville, Ala.—Edwin Farnham Greene, president of the Enderley Corporation, New York City, has arranged to purchase the Lowe Mill of Huntsville, representatives of the new industries division of the Alabama Power Company announced. The new industries division has been active in assisting in negotiations for sale of the mill, which has been closed since June, 1932.

The mill was sold by the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., of which Donald Comer, Birmingham, has been president since the mill closed. Purchase price was not announced.

Mr. Greene, the new owner, was formerly treasurer of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., one of the largest textile mill organizations in the country. He was also formerly associated with Lockwood & Greene, engineers, in Boston. He made several trips to Huntsville for a thorough study of the mill situation before deciding to locate his new enterprise here.

OBITUARY

D. O. RHODES

Lincolnton, N. C.—David Polycarp Rhodes, prominent cotton manufacturer, died at his home here on Tuesday following a stroke of paralysis. He was 64 years old. He began his career as a manufacturer in 1889, when he and his father built the Kings Mountain Mill at Kings Mountain. In 1891 he built the Cherryville Manufacturing Company, at Cherryville, and in 1896 organized the Gaston Manufacturing Company, also in Cherryville. He came to Lincolnton in 1906 and built the Rhodes Manufacturing Company, now the Massapoag Mills.

At the time of his death he was president of Indian Creek Mill and Rhodes-Rhyme Mills, both here. He was president of the Rhodes-Whitener Mills, Taylorsville, until a few weeks ago when he sold his interest in that company.

WILLIAM A. LAW

William A. Law, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, who was accidentally killed while hunting near Siler City, N. C., on Tuesday, was a native of South Carolina. He was a brother of John A. Law, president of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, and A. M. Law, head of A. M. Law & Co., also of that city. William A. Law was one of the most widely known business executives in the country.

He is survived by his widow and six children.

CARECO ONE PIECE FURNACE LINING

A PLASTIC LINING USED
IN PLACE OF FIRE BRICK

ADAPTABLE TO ALL TYPES
OF BOILER FURNACES



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Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last 2 to 4 times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation—use CARECO to repair or line the furnaces.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES COMPANY
HARTSVILLE, S. C.

PURIFY
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ATMOSPHERE!

PREVENT
"SILICOSIS"
A disease by
excessive dust inhalation

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Its application practically eliminates Dust in Cotton Mills and other Industrial Plants.

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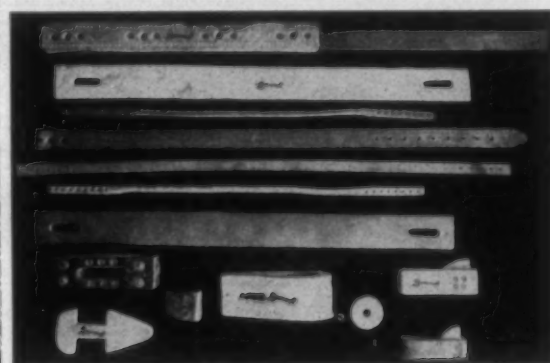


Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Strapping is made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leather is made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and is especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We are thoroughly familiar with all textile leathers pertaining to cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

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145 High St.

Boston, Mass.

Southern Agent

Ernest F. Culbreath

Ninety Six, S. C.

Processing Taxes Ordered Returned To Mills

(Continued from Page 3)

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Roxboro Cotton Mills | 112,716 |
| Fountain Cotton Mills | 11,538 |
| Glen Raven Cotton Mills | 12,452 |
| Columbia Mfg. Co. | 16,679 |
| Belmont Cotton Mills | 7,344 |
| Double Shoals Mill | 7,094 |
| Jennings Cotton Mill | 12,773 |
| Mansfield Mills, Inc. | 41,600 |
| Elizabeth City Cotton Mills | 15,992 |
| Beacon Mfg. Co. | 97,216 |
| L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co. | 48,705 |
| Morehead Cotton Mills | 21,987 |
| Spray Cotton Mills | 59,231 |
| Spray Cotton Mills | 4,937 |
| Siler City Mills, Inc. | 5,273 |
| United Spinners, Inc. | 39,294 |
| Alpine Cotton Mills | 13,584 |
| Guilford Milling Co. | 619 |
| Valdese Mfg. Co. | 44,965 |
| Hart Cotton Mills, Inc. | 7,731 |
| Neisler Mills, Inc. | 45,228 |
| Rockfish Mills, Inc. | 92,314 |
| Pilot Mills Co. | 39,823 |
| Lily Mills Co. | 6,062 |
| Chatham Mfg. Co. | 33,204 |
| P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. | 99,772 |
| Whitley Cotton Mills, Inc. | 18,543 |
| Osage Mfg. Co. | 15,002 |
| L. M. Grimes Model Mills | 10,124 |
| Dixon Mills, Inc. | 3,491 |
| Trenton Cotton Mills | 7,967 |
| Gambrell-Melville Mills Co. | 4,875 |
| Willes Milling Co. | 960 |
| Entwistle Mfg. Co. | 111,245 |
| Hannah-Pickett Mills, Inc. | 190,752 |
| Steele's Mills | 40,154 |
| Pee Dee Mfg. Co. | 32,000 |
| Spofford Mills, Inc. | 32,922 |

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Ledbetter Mfg. Co. | 5,803 |
| Cannon Mills | 1,093,483 |
| Locke Cotton Mills | 97,875 |
| Tuscarora Cotton Mills | 16,400 |
| Wiscasset Mills Co. | 223,400 |
| Wenonah Mills Co. | 18,792 |
| Hanover Mills, Inc. | 47,994 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills | 31,200 |
| Amazon Mills | 75,000 |
| Hartsell Mills | 5,795 |
| Corriher Mills Co. | 56,439 |
| Linn Mills Co. | 40,502 |

SOUTH CAROLINA MILLS

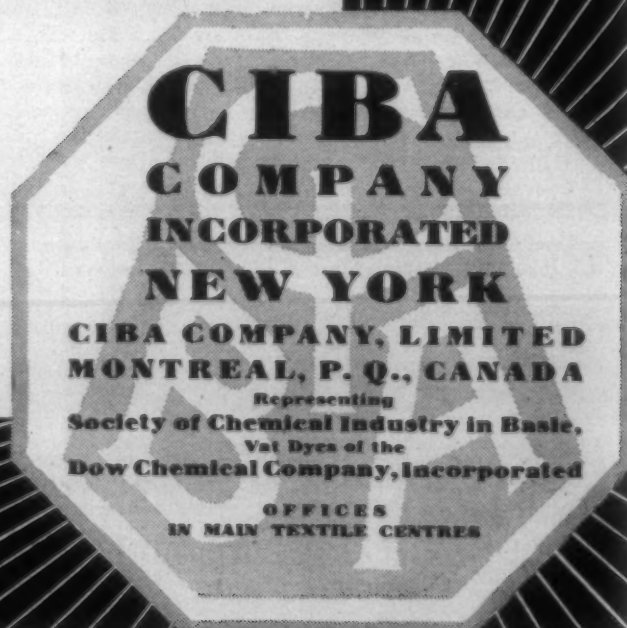
| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Arcade Cotton Mills | 17,587 |
| American Spinning Co. | 37,407 |
| Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills | Amt. undetermined |
| Arkwright Mills | 75,793 |
| Camperdown Co., Inc. | 20,528 |
| Chiquola Mfg. Co. | 57,433 |
| Cutter Mfg. Co. | 10,499 |
| Drayton Mills | 44,807 |
| Duncan Mills | 31,685 |
| Easley Cotton Mills | 49,891 |
| Excelsior Mills | 16,628 |
| Gaffney Mfg. Co. | 88,023 |
| Glenwood Cotton Mills | 47,252 |
| Hampton Spinning Mills | 39,556 |
| Hermitage Cotton Mills | 23,962 |
| Industrial Cotton Mills | 102,194 |
| Inman Mills | 44,493 |
| Jackson Mills | 76,418 |
| Judson Mills | 23,290 |
| Kenneth Cotton Mills | 8,621 |
| Mayfair Cotton Mills | 55,636 |
| Mills Mill | 44,944 |
| Norris Cotton Mills Co. | 19,403 |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co. | 243,856 |
| Pickens Mill | 43,101 |
| Republic Cotton Mills | 77,065 |
| Riverdale Mills | 27,745 |
| Saxon Mills | 56,875 |

(Continued on Page 20)

CHLORANTINE

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There is a Group Having
A Fastness to Light Only
Excelled By a Limited
Number of Vat Dyes.
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**Marking the Completion
of a Quarter-Century of Service
to the Southern Textile Industry
and David Clark's 25th Year as Editor—**

**TEXTILE BULLETIN'S
SILVER ANNIVERSARY NUMBER
March 5, 1936**

The period 1911 to 1936 witnessed the ascendancy of the South to a position as the leading cotton manufacturing section of the United States.

Textile Bulletin's Silver Anniversary Number will present an interesting record of this remarkable growth along with a review of the important developments and improvements that have been made in textile manufacturing during this time.

From an editorial standpoint this Number will be an outstanding achievement in textile journalism. In point of size it will be the largest single issue we have ever published.

A majority of the nation's leading textile machinery and supply manufacturers have already reserved space, and in addition to these, scores of well known Southern mills will be represented, among the latter being: Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Exposition Cotton Mills, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Republic Cotton Mills, Union Bleachery, Newberry Cotton Mills, Erwin Cotton Mills, Georgia-Kincaid Mills, and many others.

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**Reserve Your Space NOW—Copy Can Follow Later
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AMERICA'S LEADING TEXTILE WEEKLY

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Office: 434 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

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| DAVID CLARK | Managing Editor |
| D. H. HILL, JR. | Associate Editor |
| JUNIUS M. SMITH | Business Manager |

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Passing The Bucks

SOME of the newspapers have been having quite a bit to say about the refund of impounded processing taxes to the mills. A few editors have been pretty caustic in their comment as they rushed to the defense of the farmers and the consumers. They pictured the mills as having profiteered to the extent of millions of dollars that rightfully belonged to farmers and consumers.

These criticisms failed to mention that goods owned by distributors, all the way down to retailers, were bought under contracts that protected buyers against elimination of the tax. Mills are definitely committed to invoice credits for refunded taxes or amounts they were not forced to pay.

The mills are now finding it necessary to pass along any benefits they received from the tax decision and from then on, other handlers of goods are due to keep passing the thing along. Thus the passing of the bucks (millions of them) will eventually get down to the retailer. Whether the retailer does any passing along on his own hook is something else again. So far, all of the criticism we have seen has been aimed at the mills, apparently on the assumption that they had just had millions dropped into their laps with no strings attached.

The following paragraph from the *Journal of Commerce* sums up the situation rather neatly:

The actual fact is that mills are the losers by the developments of the past two weeks. The claim that mills were unable to pass on the full amount of the processing tax has been borne out amply in Federal Trade Commission figures showing losses ranging from one-half of 1 per

cent to 2½ per cent for cotton mills for various periods. The two New England mill statements which came to hand last week showed huge losses, indicating that for the latest period, not covered by the Federal Trade Commission's reports, the losses continued. Nevertheless, under their contracts, mills are obligated to pass on the full amount of tax rebates, refunds or relief from the necessity of paying taxes. Thus, with the tax off, mills continue to lose, and can overcome the situation only by putting through price advances to get their selling prices up to levels consistent with costs.

Now that the release of impounded tax funds is under way, the task of straightening out the tax muddle can be speeded up, with resultant benefit to the markets.

There is much talk now of a new tax on cotton. If it does come, we hope that the mills will profit by their recent processing tax experience. Any new tax must be treated as an integral part of manufacturing cost and passed along as such.

Back To The Battleground

LIKE everyone else connected with the textile industry, we are sick and tired of the necessity of the industry having to send delegations to Washington to fight enactment of hare-brained legislation. Yet the job has to be done again.

This time the fight has to be made against the Ellenbogen Bill. It might more properly be called the Gorman Bill. The textile unionists, like many other noisy minorities, having been unable to personally carry out their own pet schemes for feathering their nests, have fallen back upon the now popular custom of asking for a Federal law to force their plans upon industry.

It is almost inconceivable that the Ellenbogen Bill should receive serious consideration in Congress. The alleged facts presented in the bill are ludicrous. They say in effect that the textile industry is completely incapable of governing itself, that manufacturers are totally unable to operate either their plants or their own affairs. The bill, its sponsors assert, is a perfect cure-all for any and all ills of the textile industry. The cure would be effected by the simple expedient of forcing mill men to jump through a hoop while the textile union cracked the whip.

Should the bill be enacted into law, mills would be forced to operate on a 35-hour work week. Minimum wages would be set at \$15, North and South. Other wages would be subject to government classifications. Collective bargaining would be upon an enforced basis. Mills would have to operate under a Federal license. Other regulations would be enforced by a National Textile Commission. It takes little imagination to visualize what a mess the law would make of the textile industry.

In the light of recent Supreme Court decisions, the Ellenbogen plan is plainly unconstitutional. However, Congress, for some time, has shown little disposition to be deterred by a little thing like the Constitution. If the measure is enacted, there will be a long period of confusion before its legality can be determined in court.

Figures from the American Federation of Labor, parent organization of the United Textile Workers, show that the textile union represents a very small percentage of the textile employees of the country. However, the union has poured amazing tales of its strength and power into political ears in Washington and will not be without support when the bill is being considered.

Francis Gorman, head knocker for the union, is making his usual threat of a general strike unless he gets what he wants. Likewise, he has recently been forecasting the formation of a national labor party. In supporting the labor party idea, he failed to mention just what fault he finds with the present party in power.

It won't do for the cotton manufacturers to shrug an indifferent shoulder toward the Ellenbogen Bill. It needs a lot of tending to.

Operated For Use—Not Profit

UNDER the above caption one of our friends sends us in the following:

Boston.—Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company (Pequot Mills) for fiscal year ended November 30, 1935, reports net loss of \$1,136,323 after taxes, depreciation, etc.

This compares with net profit of \$151,909 or \$3.08 a share on 49,258 shares of capital stock in preceding year.

The statement pretty well backs up the remark that the mills were operated in accordance with the above caption. The Naumkeag report comes close behind the recent figures showing heavy losses suffered by the Amoskeag Mills.

In reporting to his stockholders, Ernest Hood, treasurer of Naumkeag, says among other things:

"The increased costs, due to the imposition of the cotton processing tax, and the adoption of the 40-hour week, have been burdens which it has not been possible to pass along," he states. "Profit margins, inadequate for a number of years, have disappeared and manufacturing losses have been almost universal in the industry."

"In an effort to reduce costs, many mills have resorted to greater operations than were warranted, and in a struggle to market this increased volume of output, competition has frequently reduced selling prices to a level below cost."

"The Naumkeag has had a particularly hard year. Beginning the period with an unduly large inventory, it was necessary to adopt a radically curtailed operating schedule, which materially increased our costs."

"Labor troubles, culminating in a ten weeks' strike, were estimated to have cost the company nearly \$200,-

000. The curtailment and the strike reduced the production of the mill for the year to a very low figure, compared with our normal output. We are, therefore, closing the year with a small inventory and with a fairly good volume of orders on our books."

"While the future is not clear, the efforts of the management, the improvement in market prices and the better demand for goods have stabilized the situation of the mill sufficiently to warrant the hope for resumption of profitable operations."

While many mills did not have so disastrous a year as the Naumkeag they suffered from the same general conditions that are cited by Mr. Hood.

Last year's history should serve as a valuable lesson to all cotton manufacturers. Beginning this year, opportunity for operating at a profit is considerably brighter. The extent to which the mills profit during 1936 will depend primarily upon a firm conviction that selling prices must show an adequate margin over operating costs.

Suggestion

COMMENTING upon developments in the textile markets since the processing tax was eliminated, H. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, has this to say:

"The goods markets also have their difficulties, and at present many of them. There seems to be a violent squabble over the distribution of trade benefits arising out of the elimination of the processing tax. Many of these complications arise out of clauses in contracts which make adjustments extremely difficult. The essence of the matter is the relationship existing between the Internal Revenue Collector and the initial taxpayer. When we come right down to fundamentals, a completely equitable settlement could not be made, and the expense would be prohibitive. After the adjustments between the Internal Revenue Bureau and the original taxpayer, the processing tax charge should be considered an indivisible part of the cost of production, no more susceptible to remission to succeeding groups than wage costs, supplies and overhead. The sooner the textile industry makes its adjustments along these lines, the sooner will business pick up and irritating minutiae be forgotten."

Kettle Called Pot Black

IN a speech delivered at Sioux City, Ia., September 29, 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt said:

I accuse the present (Hoover) Administration of being the greatest spending Administration in peace times, in all our history—one which has piled bureau on bureau, commission on commission, and has failed to anticipate the dire needs of reduced earning power of the people."

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Mill News Items

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Announcement of the award of contract for the construction of an addition to the Hart Cotton Mills at Tarboro will be made during the week of January 27th. J. E. Sirrine & Co. of Greenville, S. C., are engineers for the project.

SHELBY, N. C.—Judge E. Yates Webb of Shelby, in Federal District Court at Charlotte, placed the Etow Mill of Shelby, manufacturers of dress goods, all types of crepes, rayon and cotton fabrics, in charge of trustees for reorganization. Earle A. Hamrick, president of the mill, and J. R. Dover, Jr., were named joint trustees under a joint bond of \$25,000. The mill is financed with \$195,000 in common stock and \$43,000 in preferred stock.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—The Grenaco Knitting Mills, recently organized here, have the following officers: John L. Everett, president; John L. Everett, Jr., treasurer, and W. G. Garrison, superintendent. The mill is operating 50 knitting machines and 10 loopers. The product is men's hose in the gray.

COLUMBUS, GA.—The Eagle & Phenix Mills have been named exclusive licensees in the cotton industry on the products of their mills for Aqua Sec, the water repellent process, it was made known by Donald Martin, president of the Aqua Sec Corporation.

Haywood Mackay & Valentine, Inc., are sole selling agents for the Eagle and Phenix Mills.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A case argued Thursday before the South Carolina Supreme Court was that of J. W. Wallace, receiver for the Issaqueena Mills and others, respondents, against Minnie Quinn Gassaway and others, appellants, relative to the sale of shares of stock of the Courtenay Manufacturing Company for \$114,000. The sale was made pursuant to order of the court and Judge G. Dewey Oxner of Greenville, S. C., confirmed the sale. Confirmation was opposed by the appellants on the ground that the sale price was inadequate.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Installation of 100 Draper looms at the Slater Mill, Slater, is made known. The looms are new and were not removed from the Slater plant at Webster, Mass., officials declare. It is also emphasized that no additional help will be needed, sufficient workers being obtained from the village to operate the entire plant.

The installation will give the Slater Mill a total of approximately 400 employees.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Wrecking of the AAA is expected to clarify numerous South Carolina cotton mill reorganization plans, shelved temporarily because of processing tax controversies, it is learned here.

Under Section 77-B of the National Bankruptcy Act, mills with shaky financial structure formulated petitions for reorganization, particularly during the uast year.

Judge H. H. Watkins signed an order last summer sanctioning a \$275,000 RFC loan by the Chesnee Mills of Chesnee. Reorganization plans of Lydia Cotton Mills of Clinton were held up by a processing tax entanglement. E. M. Blythe, special master, said validity and priority of certain claims were also delaying the Lydia case.

It is now reported that cases put aside by processing tax clauses alone will soon be cleared up.

Mill News Items

SMITHFIELD, N. C.—Judge Julius A. Rosseau, in Guilford Superior Court, approved the sale by the conservator of the North Carolina Bank & Trust Co. of the bank's 81.49 per cent interest in the Smithfield Mills property, Smithfield, for \$32,596.

The buyer is the Smithfield Manufacturing Company. The total purchase price of \$40,000 is payable one-fourth in cash and the other three-fourths in three annual installments. The order empowers Robert A. McIntyre to execute a deed in fee simple for the property. He is trustee.

BELMONT, N. C.—Stockholders of the Perfection Spinning Company held their annual meeting at the offices here. A 3 per cent dividend was declared.

Officers and directors were re-elected as follows: A. C. Lineberger, president; R. B. Suggs, vice-president; D. P. Stowe, secretary-treasurer. Additional directors are R. L. Stowe, A. C. Lineberger, Jr., and E. D. Maynard.

The Linford Mills, Inc., stockholders held their annual meeting at the mill office. The following officers and directors were re-elected: A. C. Lineberger, president; W. B. Puett, vice-president; J. E. Ford, secretary-treasurer. Additional directors: I. J. Ford, C. W. Kale, C. L. Baumgardner and S. P. Stowe.

Cannon Increases Office Space

New York.—The Cannon Mills Company has leased 60,000 square feet at 70 to 76 Worth street, here, extending through the block to 23 to 29 Thomas street, in addition to the six-story building at 19 and 21 Thomas street.

Because of increased business and improved prospects, the firm leased 20,000 square feet more than it had formerly used in the old district. Warden Fenton, architect, has planned extensive alterations in the property taken by the company.

The Cannon Mills are at Concord, Kannapolis, and Salisbury, N. C., and York, S. C.

Design Machine Is Ready

Harry A. Silverman and Morris Zalma, of the Apex Textile Designers, 40 Worth street, New York, announced completion of an invention to be known as the Designometer. Its purpose is to offer converters and others in industries outside the textile division a flexible and unlimited selection of patterns beyond anything so far conceived. The process of design selectivity is through the manipulation of an electrical machine which manipulates any pattern in such a way as to develop it into as many as 48,000 distinct variations.

The value of the service is through the adaptability of the machine to change originally selected florals, geometrics and other figures. Instead of seeing one or two patterns of a given motif the selection is broadened to the point of exhausting every possible avenue of variation, all in the colors first chosen and changed about into innumerable combinations. Through the use of a calibrated dial, converters and others are enabled to go back to any pattern liked during the manipulation of the machine. This is of itself a great advance over the process which was a feature of kaleidoscopic design selection.

Another feature of the machine is its value in connection with given fabric constructions. These are joined

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Bichromate of Potash
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| Mutual Chem. Co. of America New York | CHROME AND OXALIC ACID |
| Myles Salt Co., Ltd. New Orleans | "C" SALT |
| Philadelphia Quartz Co. Philadelphia | SILICATES OF SODA |
| Phosphate Products Corporation Richmond | TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE |
| The Procter & Gamble Dist. Co. Cincinnati | TEXTILE SOAPS |
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Mr. Zalma was educated in Europe in projection and optical application and Mr. Silverman is a graduate of the Carnegie Institute of Technology and Augustana College.

Converting Plant Opens

Gastonia, N. C.—This city's newest textile firm is the Southern Yarn Converters, Inc., and is located in East Gastonia. It is already in operation. The new industry is fully equipped with winding and back winding machines. It will do winding and refinishing on odd lots and remnants of rayon, silk and cotton yarns. It will buy up odd lots, seconds, remnants and left-overs from larger orders in the textile plants of the county, in rayon silk and cotton, and rewind them for sale to their trade. R. J. McGhee, of Lincolnton, N. C., an experienced textile man, is manager of the firm; T. A. Henry, Sr., is president; T. A. Henry, Jr., is secretary and treasurer. Floyd C. Todd is likewise associated with the concern.

Processing Taxes Ordered Returned To Mills

(Continued from Page 14)

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Clifton Mfg. Co. | 123,142 |
| Spartan Mills | 117,573 |
| Springs Cotton Mills | 597,296 |
| Victor-Monaghan Co. | 180,303 |
| Virginia Mfg. Co. | 10,390 |
| Wallace Mfg. Co. | 35,479 |
| Whitney Mfg. Co. | 38,967 |
| Woodside Cotton Mills | 101,929 |
| Carolina Textile Corp. | 50,533 |
| Darlington Mfg. Co. | 56,697 |
| Hartsville Cotton Mill | 25,662 |
| Clover Mills Co. | 17,906 |
| Newberry Cotton Mills | 99,214 |
| Mollohon Mfg. Co. | 14,340 |
| Clinton Cotton Mills | 38,920 |
| Lydia Cotton Mills | 53,460 |
| Graniteville Mfg. Co. | 228,594 |
| Abbeville Cotton Mills Co. | 37,989 |
| Laurens Cotton Mills | 20,550 |
| Monarch Mills | 155,376 |
| Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. | 69,463 |
| Orr Cotton Mills | 63,353 |
| Anderson Cotton Mills | 44,640 |
| Alice Mfg. Co. | 59,300 |
| Blair Mills | 12,778 |
| Marlboro Cotton Mills | 67,408 |
| U. S. Rubber Products Co. | 217,101 |
| D. E. Converse | 33,228 |
| Victoria Cotton Mills | 6,357 |
| Bowling Green Spinning Co. | 17,186 |
| Lydia Cotton Mills | 139,480 |
| Slater Mfg. Co. | 2,162 |

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| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Piedmont Mfg. Co. | 159,015 |
| Musgrove Mills | Amt. undetermined |
| Hamrick Mills | 18,307 |
| Broad River Mills | 11,514 |
| Limestone Mills | 13,523.95 |
| Joanna Cotton Mills | 106,889 |
| Courtenay Mfg. Co. | 27,898 |
| Wallace | 31,945 |
| H. & G. Mfg. Co. | 87,822 |
| Ninety-Six Cotton Mills | 54,091 |
| Mathews Cotton Mills | 47,242 |
| Crendel Mills | 34,704 |
| Greenwood Cotton Mill | 57,590 |
| Panola Cotton Mills | 14,356 |
| Brandon Corp. | 207,982 |
| Gossett Mills | 9,083 |
| Union-Buffalo Mills | 243,288 |
| Belton Mills | 59,411 |
| Calhoun Mills | 25,544 |
| Beaumont Mfg. Co. | 40,722 |
| Aiken Mills, Inc. | 49,773 |
| Manetta Mills | 11,148 |
| Conestee Mills | 17,459 |
| Alma Mills | 27,780 |
| Oakland Cotton Mills | 8,998 |
| Santee Mills | 69,476 |
| Clinton Cotton Mills, Inc. | Amt. undetermined |

ALABAMA

Adelaide Mills, \$10,588; Alabama Mills, \$308,565; Anniston Yarn Mills, \$1,201; Avondale Mills, \$646,304; Bama Cotton Mills, \$3,370; Bettie Francis Cotton Mills, \$12,148; Buck Creek Cotton Mills, \$45,372.

Cherry Cotton Mills, \$15,639; Cowikee Cotton Mills, \$63,838; Goodyear Decatur Mills, \$57,674; Hesslein Mills, \$11,705; Lincoln Mills, \$222,112.

Profile Cotton Mills, \$30,652; Roberta Mills, \$7,685; Russell Mfg. Co., \$15,823; Samoset Cotton Mills, \$50,822; Saratoga Victory Mills, \$33,317; Wehadkee Yarn Mills, \$3,240; West Point Mfg. Co., \$618,753.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock Textile Co., \$721; Monticello Cotton Mills, \$4,831; Morrillton Cotton Mills Co., \$1,793; Magnolia Cotton Mills, \$10,088.

GEORGIA

Social Circle Cotton Mills, \$13,262; Berryton Mills, \$46,506; Atlanta Woolen Mills, \$9,969; Southern Brighton Mills, \$84,313; The Tryon Co., \$98,530.

Chicopee Mfg. Co., \$20,604; Peerless Cotton Mills, \$41,983; Tallapoosa Mills, \$5,423; Griffin Mills, \$27,877; Eastman Cotton Mills, \$6,234; Bibb Mfg. Co., \$479,280.

Aragon Mills, \$42,986; Aldora Mills, \$24,548; Jefferson Mills, \$43,308; Piedmont Cotton Mills, \$5,783; Thomaston Cotton Mills, \$106,413; B. F. Goodrich Co., \$346,710; Georgia Mfg. Co., \$8,391; Goodyear Clearwater Mills, \$336,786; City Mills Co., \$5,509.

Muskogee Mfg. Co., \$75,020; Swift Spinning Mills, \$78,466; Atlantic Cotton Mills, \$12,417; Lafayette Cotton Mills, \$22,255; Dixie Cotton Mills, \$37,393; Anchor Duck Mills, Inc., \$55,495; Tifton Cotton Mills, \$18,295; Grantville Mills, \$21,183.

Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, \$21,350; Arnco Mills, \$20,361; Arnall Mills, \$41,409; Arnall Mfg. Co., \$9,526; Walton Cotton Mills Co., \$32,995; Newman Cotton Mills, \$27,958; McIntosh Cotton Mills, \$12,389.

Dalla-Noval Yarn Mills, \$3,846; Boylston Crown Mills, \$17,803; Crown Cotton Mills, \$40,013; Echota Cotton Mills, \$38,879; Globe Cotton Mills, \$30,981; Mandeville Mills, \$7,468.

Rushton Cotton Mills, \$7,468; Morgan Cotton Mills, \$5,010; Canton Cotton Mills, \$87,367; The Dunson Mills, \$68,478; Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, \$212,547; Monroe Cotton Mills, \$21,942; Athens Mfg. Co., \$23,932; Oconee Textile Co., \$7,113.

Palmetto Cotton Mills, \$24,432; Trio Mfg. Co., \$11,483; Gainesville Cotton Mills, \$47,477; Gate City Cotton Mills, \$24,063; Exposition Cotton Mills, \$46,090; Covington Mills, \$24,369; Callaway Mills, \$508,979; Perkins Hosiery Mills, \$74,832.

Strickland Cotton Mills, \$16,929; Georgia Kincaid Mills, \$170,696; Mary Leila Cotton Mills, \$47,363; Eagle & Phenix Mills, \$101,784; Columbus Mfg. Co., \$79,099; Bradley Mfg. Co., \$25,730; Whittier Mills Co., \$25,637; Mallison Braided Cord Co., \$6,295; Georgia Duck & Corded Mills, \$4,532; Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., \$7,309.

Willingham Cotton Mills, \$8,978; Habersham Mills, \$33,814; Roswell Mills, \$10,400; Clark Thread Co., \$11,598; Pepperton Cotton Mills, \$20,080; Tryon Co., \$97,010.

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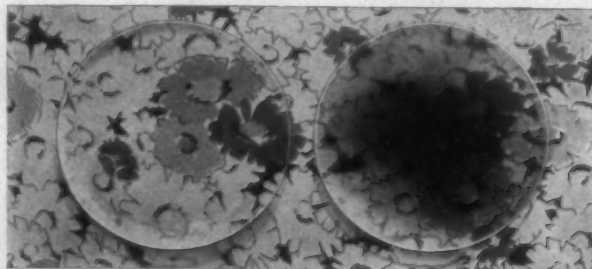
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Cotton goods were more active last week as further progress was made in adjusting conditions following the end of the processing tax. Sales of coarse yarn gray goods were larger than in more than a month and were almost equal to production. Prices on most constructions were about equal to previous levels, less the full extent of the processing tax.

It is generally agreed that business in gray goods will increase when new prices on finished goods are more general.

In fine goods, which had been held without any reductions, new lower prices reflecting the tax concession were named on some lines.

The week's sales of print cloth yarn goods and of other cloths were sufficient to bring about establishment of new market prices. It had been generally expected that some further minor adjustments would follow the wholesale revision of price lists which followed the lifting of the process tax. Prices in the last analysis are made by the buyer and not by the seller alone. It was significant, however, that in some cases where buyers were able to push market prices down by $\frac{1}{8}$ c a yard, these prices later recovered and became firmly established.

In the broadcloth division prices were more firmly held. The 100x60 carded broadcloths were sold at $8\frac{1}{8}$ c both for quick and later deliveries, and substantial quantities were taken for February. The tax adjustments had wiped out the sharp premiums for quick goods on this style, a development which produced no regrets because the situation had grown cumbersome with different prices quoted for as many as four delivery positions.

The fine goods prices, which at first had been held unchanged because mills contended that with the tax removed the old prices still showed them losses, began to recede during the week and eventually reached levels at which some substantial trading got under way. Many mills were unwilling to meet the trading basis, and the result was a good deal of confusion among buyers. A more settled market is expected to develop this week.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s | 4 |
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s | $4\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gray goods, 39-in. 80x80s | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brown sheetings, standard | 8 |
| Tickings, 8-ounce | 19 |
| Denims | 14 |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dress gingham | $16\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Staple gingham | $9\frac{1}{4}$ |

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sales of cotton yarns were showing an increase at the end of the past week. Prices were being adjusted to take into consideration the elimination of the processing tax. In booking new business, spinners were using a clause to protect themselves against any new tax that might be levied on cotton. This was being done in accordance with the plans adopted at the meeting of the spinners in Charlotte. As far as adjusting of old contracts in accordance with the protective clause allowed buyers, further progress was made but considerable confusion was still noted. Handling the details of such contracts is involving a great deal of time and work by both buyers and sellers.

A number of buyers who had been delaying buying for some weeks past came into the market for very good supplies near the close of the week. The bulk of this business called for prompt deliveries. Knitters were showing more interest than buyers and inquiry for knitting yarn was much more active. While most sellers were holding prices fairly steady at the new levels, there were reports here that a few mills had booked large orders. It was not possible at the end of the week to get a very accurate view of the actual quotations, as there was considerable variation.

The opinion continues here that the potential demand for yarn is strong and that large business can be done when market conditions are more settled and when buyers are more confident of future prices. A great many buyers were showing interest only in their immediate needs, apparently feeling that it is best to await further market developments before placing larger orders.

The quotations given below are as of January 18th and were generally regarded as being only nominal.

There is a growing feeling that spinners, once the market is more stable, are going to make very strong efforts to put prices on a basis that will reflect a more satisfactory margin of profit. It is pointed out that yarns have been selling on a basis that is considerably lower than business justified. The present situation is seen as one which offers an opportunity to get business on a more profitable basis. If the expected demand develops within the next few weeks, many spinners feel that they will be able to get better prices.

| Southern Single Skeins | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 8s | 24 | 24 1/2 |
| 10s | 24 | 25 |
| 12s | 24 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| 14s | 25 | 26 |
| 20s | 27 | 28 |
| 26s | 30 | 31 |
| 30s | 32 | 33 |
| 36s | 37 | — |
| 40s | 39 | — |
| Southern Single Warps | | |
| 10s | 24 | 25 |
| 12s | 24 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| 14s | 25 | 26 |
| 16s | 26 | 27 |
| 20s | 27 | 28 |
| 26s | 30 | 31 |
| 30s | 32 | 33 |
| 40s | 39 | — |
| Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps | | |
| 8s | 24 1/2 | 25 |
| 10s | 25 | 25 1/2 |
| 12s | 25 1/2 | 26 |
| 14s | 26 1/2 | 27 |
| 20s | 27 | 28 |
| 24s | 29 | 30 |
| 26s | 30 | 31 |
| 30s | 32 | 33 |
| 36s | 35 | 36 |
| 40s | 39 | — |
| Southern Two-Ply Skeins | | |
| 8s | 24 1/2 | 25 |
| 10s | 25 | 25 1/2 |
| 12s | 25 1/2 | 26 |
| 14s | 26 | 26 1/2 |
| 24s | 29 | 30 |

| 26s | 30 | 31 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 30s | 32 | 33 |
| 36s | 37 | — |
| 40s | 39 | — |
| Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply | | |
| 8s | 25 | 25 1/2 |
| 10s | 25 1/2 | 26 |
| 12s | 26 1/2 | 27 |
| 16s | 27 1/2 | 28 |
| 20s | 28 1/2 | — |
| Carpet Yarns | | |
| Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 | 25 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| and 4-ply | 26 | 27 |
| Colored stripe, 8s, 3 | 26 | 27 |
| and 4-ply | 27 | — |
| White carpets, 8s, 3 | 29 | — |
| and 4-ply | 29 | — |
| Part Waste Insulating Yarns | | |
| 8s, 1-ply | 24 1/2 | — |
| 8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 24 1/2 | 25 |
| 10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 27 1/2 | — |
| 12s, 2-ply | 28 | — |
| 16s, 2-ply | 29 | — |
| 30s, 2-ply | 31 | 31 1/2 |
| Southern Frame Cones | | |
| 8s | 24 1/2 | — |
| 10s | 24 1/2 | 25 |
| 12s | 25 | 25 1/2 |
| 14s | 25 1/2 | 26 |
| 16s | 26 | 26 1/2 |
| 18s | 26 1/2 | 27 |
| 20s | 27 | 28 |
| 22s | 28 | 28 1/2 |
| 24s | 28 1/2 | — |
| 26s | 29 1/2 | — |
| 28s | 31 | — |
| 30s | 32 | — |
| 40s | 37 | — |

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ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Bailey McClellan, 37 years old; about 5 ft. 7 in., very slender, with dark brown hair and blue eyes, will please communicate with his mother, Mrs. Bessie McClellan, 1231 Wilmer Ave., Anniston, Ala.

Wanted—A Manufacturer's Representative

To sell a specialty to Southern mills weaving rayon and silk. Must be experienced and have well established contacts. When applying, give experience, contacts, references, other manufacturers represented (if any) and for how long. Address A-350, care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Position as Superintendent of either weaving or yarn mills; am both practical and technical mill executive, now employed with good mill. Can give best of references. Address "Superintendent," care Textile Bulletin.

AF-1 Air Circuit Breaker Redesigned

The Type AF-1 air circuit breaker of the General Electric Company, which replaces fuses and which is designed for the control and protection of industrial circuits, house service entrance, branch circuits, and many electric appliances, has been redesigned to provide a "mid-position" of the handle to indicate automatic tripping.

Upon automatic tripping, the handle now assumes a position between

the "on" and "off" positions. This feature solves the problem of automatic trip indication when the breaker is mounted in an enclosed case. Reclosing of the breaker is easily accomplished by moving the handle to the extreme "off" position. It is then ready for closing.

In addition to the mid-position feature the new mechanism provides

other improvements, such as easier operation, a mechanical "pry" to open the contacts when manually operated, and in the double and triple pole units a latch that is more resistant to shocks. Prices, appearances, and dimensions of the breakers are the same as before. The new design is available for 230-volt AC, 125/250-volt DC, 50-ampere use.

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Gets Patent Injunction

Judge E. Yates Webb, in U. S. District Court here, issued an order restraining the Burrowes Manufacturing Company of Hendersonville, N. C., from operating, making or using machine attachments covered by letters patent No. 1984772, other than 9 referred to in a contract.

The case entitled Boysell Company of Gastonia vs. Burrowes Manufacturing Company has been recorded by the U. S. District Court clerk at Charlotte.

J. J. Winkler, master mechanic for Boysell Company, who alleges he is familiar with combined loop cutters and looping attachments covered by patent No. 1984772, alleged that he visited the Burrowes plant to see about a job offered him and that while there he found a number of machines in use with the said attachments.

Defendant admits it has been using 9 attachments covered by said letters patent, 4 being from W. C. Stewart, 4 from Jackson Manufacturing Company, and 1 from Tennessee Valley Manufacturing Company, but avers that under terms of a contract between W. C. Stewart, of Stewart Machine Company, which had bought a number of machines, and C. Erskine Boyce as of March 13, 1934, Boyce agreed he would not attack users of said machines by way of suits for infringement of patent rights.

The order of Judge Webb takes into consideration the number of machines covered by this contract, but states that the defendant has been operating a number of attachments covered by said letter patent in addition to the 9, the operation of which constitutes infringement.

Textile Chart Issued

Scheuer & Co., textile brokers and consultants, are distributing the 1935 edition of their comparative textile chart. This compilation has come to be looked upon by the industry as an official record, and is said to be the only document of its kind issued.

The chart includes a price history of 64/60 38½" 5.35, the standard cotton print cloth of the market, covering the years 1926 to 1935, inclusive. It records the highest and lowest average monthly mill margins, as well as the cloth and cotton price range during these years. These mill margins represent what mills receive for the services of manufacturing, financing and selling. A record of high and low prices of a wide range of staple cotton fabrics is also in-

WANTED—Position as assistant superintendent by thoroughly capable and reliable young man with 14 years' experience in all phases of cotton cloth manufacturing. Textile School graduate. Address "Graduate," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer cloth room; 23 years' experience in most all kinds of white goods. Can furnish exceptional references from widely known mill officials. Address "Cloth Room," care Textile Bulletin.

EXPERIENCED textile cost accountant with textile education and 12 years' experience in all manufacturing departments wishes connection with mill seeking accurate costs. Address in confidence, "Costs," care Textile Bulletin.

WANT man to take charge of knitting and garment sewing plant. Must be experienced; prefer one between 30 and 40 years. Excellent chance for promotion. Give age, experience, training in first letter. Address Knitter, care Textile Bulletin.

LOOM FIXER wants to change; have had wide experience on both Crompton and Stafford silk looms. Have had 12 years on silks and celanese; would prefer job where there are good schools and churches. Can change on week's notice. Address "Fixer," care Textile Bulletin.

cluded. The tabulations exclude the processing tax; thus for comparative purposes the results shown are of increasing current value.

A new feature is a record of monthly average mill margins of two combed yarn constructions, a broadcloth and a lawn, which record covers the past six years. Much of the latter material was gathered with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture.

Rayon fabric statistics showing raw material prices and mill margins for the past two years form an impressive record.

The Supreme Court, having invalidated the processing tax, this chart becomes a valuable, permanent record. It is attractively printed and mounted on heavy cardboard suitable for framing.

Expect Higher Finishing Prices

That a general price rise for finishing charges is economically inevitable, especially for those fabrics and finishes most largely in demand and on which competition is most keen, was the feeling at a recent meeting of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics.

At the meeting, which was largely attended not only by members but by the industry at large, the sentiment was strongly in favor of the necessity for maintaining and insist-

WANTED
For Textile Laboratory work, young man with practical experience in rayon weaving, loom-fixing and warping, preferably with Textile College education. State age, previous occupation(s) and salaries earned, references, etc. Address "Rayon," care Textile Bulletin.

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ing on the program of passing on through the customer to final purchaser the additional charge of 1½ per cent on the finishers bill to cover certain costs of legislation. It was reported that 84 job finishers, including all of the largest in the industry, have notified their customers that this surcharge will be made.

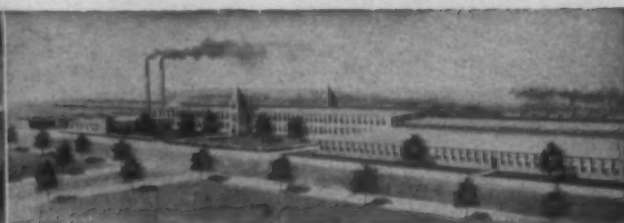
It was pointed out at the meeting that finishing charges in many instances do not cover costs and that costs are increasing. With these conditions prevailing, it was pointed out that prices increases would be necessary in the very near future.

Research Work On Wet Rayon Strength

Research work to increase the wet strengths of rayon and spun rayon yarns is reported from abroad. The efforts are to give the fabric a "porous impregnation" to reduce or eliminate its loss of strength when wet.

By the immersion of the fabric in an impregnating bath it is possible to convert it from an absorbent material into an impermeable one, without any decrease in its porosity, any alteration in its characteristic hand or any change in its outward appearance, it is stated.

It is pointed out that such a treatment would render the fabric water-repellent, a feature much to be desired if the amount of treating of textile fabrics is to be considered.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

WINNSBORO, S. C.

U S. RUBBER PRODUCTS, INC.

This is one of the most ideal mill villages in the South. It would be hard to find anything nicer anywhere. The homes are strictly modern and the paved streets and sidewalks wind around and about in a delightfully artistic manner.

A number of new houses have just been erected, and Superintendent Lokey says they tried to improve over the older ones, which all look more like residences in a select city section.

The mill is nice and clean and has plenty of room. The departments are in charge of gentlemanly overseers and splendid, wide-awake young second hands. The operatives are high type, and take pride in their homes.

One of the nicest Community buildings with various clubs and other attractions is the social center of the village, and is located near the splendid and commodious school building, on the main highway.

Mr. A. E. Jury is agent; G. H. Lokey, superintendent; D. F. Clark, carder; H. L. Sargent, spinner; A. C. Link, twister; J. M. Cameron, J. A. Book, John Dove and J. Berry Rhinehardt, young men who are working up.

GIBSONVILLE, N. C.

MINNEOLA MFG. CO.

There are mills and mills—some good and some not so good—but Minneola is as good and satisfactory as her pretty name.

This is one of the Cone mills, and that means everything that is fine and progressive, fair and square. The Cones have built their own monument in the hearts of the people who have worked for years in their mills and have lived in the comfortable village homes provided for them.

Every Christmas, the Cones pass on to their employees a nice present in cash, besides a big ham to every

family. They did not fail last Christmas though the hog had followed the cow and "jumped over the moon" in "high" prices.

Community work is carried on extensively in all the Cone mills, and has been since they were first organized at Proximity, in Greensboro, years ago. Minneola has a new Community House that is large, roomy and well furnished. There are several club rooms, reading and game rooms, a kitchen with everything needed, and a big banqueting hall.

The Community Cottage, where the women and girls have so long been actively engaged in those things pertaining to better home life, will continue as it is. The big new Community House, on the main street of town, will be used by various men's clubs, classes, etc., and for any occasion where plenty of room is needed, and when banquets are served.

The women of the different churches take turns serving supper to the Rotary Club, which meets at the Community House weekly.

UNCLE JOHNNY VORHEES PASSES

Some months ago we had a picture in the pages of Uncle Johnny and Aunt Mary Vorhees, age 75 and 72. They wove side by side in this mill and never failed to make good cloth and get production. On this trip I found Aunt Mary still running her 14 looms and standing at the head of her class, but Uncle Johnny had gone to his eternal rest two or three months ago, after a few days illness. Aunt Mary is remarkably nimble for her age and can tie a knot and draw in thread as quickly as any one.

Dr. Davidson, manager, and Mr. John T. Rountree, superintendent, have been with this mill company for years, and here's hoping they serve as long in the future as they have in the past. It's a real pleasure to visit these splendid, friendly and obliging officials.

In fact, every one here tries to outdo the other in extending courtesies. Even Mr. Schwartzman, the cafeteria man, insisted on treating me to a cold drink.

OVERSEERS AND OTHERS

W. J. Jennings, carder and spinner, is a live-wire if there ever was one, and he has a fine, progressive crowd

in his department, who take our Journal. There's C. L. Younger, second hand in carding; Jesse Stewart and John Rudisill, card grinders; C. S. Hudgins, speeder fixer; C. J. Younger, color man; J. F. May and G. S. Yow, second hands in spinning; Lee Harris and W. E. Coffin, section men in spinning, and J. T. Childers, second hand in carding and spinning on second shift. And we must not forget Neal Troxler, the colored man, who takes our paper every year and says he and his folks enjoy reading it.

R. K. Craven, overseer of weaving, certainly has good running colored work. Was glad to note that no one was overloaded and the speed not unreasonably high.

Among the charming lady weavers I met were Esther Trogden and Annie Allred.

W. P. Kellett and J. L. Pettigrew are second hands in weaving; John Wagoner, A. T. Reid, J. R. Diamond and C. M. Thomas, loom fixers; T. W. Smith and L. E. Brown, weavers.

E. R. Gerringer, overseer packing, with T. G. Evans, second hand; E. White; J. U. Holt, master mechanic; J. D. Patton, dyer, and N. T. Brown, general overseer, and others are regular readers of *The Textile Bulletin*.

In spite of the ravages of winter, the shrubbery was pretty and green, and the nicely painted village homes showed up to great advantage.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

THE KENDALL CO.—ADDISON PLANT

It had been around 20 years since I visited Edgefield, and now Superintendent T. A. Hightower says, "Don't write a line about this mill." But who's afraid of the big bad wolf? Besides, his big boss, Mr. Hallett, lives near my home and I can call on him for protection.

Talk about clean mills, but here is where you find one—floors, ceiling, shafting, walls and machinery, and work seems to run with very little attention from anyone.

Evergreen shrubbery artistically arranged and hedges bordering walk ways grace the front yard, making a lovely picture all seasons of the year.

The village homes are unusually nice and modern, many of them are brick of attractive design, and are located on a pretty grass-covered, terraced and landscaped eminence, which is well drained. A village nurse is among the blessings enjoyed by these people.

The mill had just won the prize from an insurance company for longest no-accident record. The cloth room has had no lost time accident in several years and the other departments have wonderful records.

There is no labor turnover. No one ever leaves and there are never any vacancies to be filled. Everybody seems happy—and why not?

A. P. (Pete) Hurt is carder. He has one son up North in textiles, one in the office at Sibley Mill, Augusta, Ga., and another is second hand in carding there. J. W. Hunt is overseer spinning; J. D. Sharpe, overseer weaving; A. R. Sharp, overseer the cloth room, and R. M. Surrey, master mechanic.

DARLINGTON, S. C.

DARLINGTON MFG. CO.

It is a sincere pleasure to visit Darlington. There is something about the atmosphere of this place, especially in the mill community, that is exceptionally charming. The people are so unaffected and friendly, having that gracious courtesy for which the South has always been noted, and which, in spite of everything, will never entirely die.

I had a real treat on this visit, when I had the good fortune to meet Mrs. W. F. Twitty, the lovely and charming wife of the treasurer and general manager of Darlington Mfg. Co. Mr. Twitty calls her "Pat"—a name which one associates with a lovable and animated personality—and this just suits Mrs. Twitty. No wonder we have always found Mr. Twitty gracious and obliging, with a twinkle in his eyes and an infectious smile and good humor, which is proof of good, congenial home surroundings. No man can be at his best if his morning cup of coffee is pale as a fever patient and his wife a chronic nagger.

Well, there was a second treat when I met Mr. Sharin, secretary of the Community Y. M. C. A., whose heart and soul is wrapped up in the moral, physical and spiritual life of the mill village people. There are various clubs and other educational interests that add greatly to the social life of the mill employees. The Woman's Club, says Mr. Twitty, is one of the best, strongest and most dependable and accomplishes everything it undertakes.

It is nothing short of a calamity when mill officials get to the point where they throw up their hands and say "It is no use—all a waste of time, money and energy," and drop all interest in community life and welfare. There has never been a time in the history of textiles when it was no necessary to have right-thinking, tactful and progressive leadership in every mill community. The salary of such people is exceedingly small and the upkeep of the work still less in proportion to what is accomplished in character building and the promotion of peace and good will.

The officials of Darlington Mfg. Co. are to be commended for their ideas of community life, and congratulated in having such a progressive man as Mr. Shearin to carry the work on. He is not only capable and efficient, but has such a genuine love for the people that he gets close to their hearts and encourages them in every worthwhile effort. It is a grand and noble work and every mill town should wake up to the importance of it.

Darlington Mfg. Co. has 51,520 spindles and 1,224 looms on print goods. A. B. Sibley is superintendent. I thought he was a boy just out of college till I heard him mention that his two children had chickenpox! W. F. Flemming is timekeeper; G. C. Emmett and W. E. McIntyre, card room overseers; W. F. Pettitt, overseer spinning; J. W. Merritt and W. T. O'Shields, overseers weaving; W. A. Jordan, overseer cloth room; A. R. Small and W. H. Boxley, second hands; W. W. Hancock, master mechanic.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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Luster Effects On Cotton

(Continued from Page 8)

diluted or concentrated nitrating acid is used in treating the goods.

CELLULOSE DERIVATIVES

Cotton goods assume a very attractive luster when they are coated or impregnated with the solution of a cellulose derivative which is soluble in volatile solvents and fast to shrinking agents, and thereafter are treated with a medium that causes fabric to shrink. In this process the original softness of the fabric is hardly affected. Sulphides of glycerine may be combined as softening agents with the solutions or pastes of cellulose derivatives, especially of cellulose ethers or cellulose xanthogen acid esters. For instance, sateen is coated with an 8 per cent ethyl cellulose solution in a mixture of 70 parts pyridine and 30 parts water, dried at 40 deg. C. and then entered into an 18 per cent soda lye where it remains several minutes. Thereafter the material is acidified with diluted sulphuric acid, washed and dried. It is sometimes desirable to use pyridine as solvent for the cellulose compounds.

COATING WITH RAYON SOLUTIONS

It is, of course, possible to produce highly lustrous cotton threads by covering them with a rayon solution. The best way is to heat the threads with the viscose in skeins. By means of skein dyeing machines the cotton threads are run through a solution such as is used in the manufacture of rayon. In this operation the cotton threads are covered over with a thin layer of the viscose solution. The threads prepared in this way are—as in rayon production—after-treated in precipitation baths with diluted acid or salt solution, etc. This lends to the cotton thread, after the further washing and drying, a highly lustrous appearance.

Cotton fabrics can readily be given a velvet-like finish when they are prepared for carding by spreading alkali soap solutions with an admixture of sodium perborate on the right side of the fabric or the side to be carded. The process is used to advantage when the velvet-like appearance of the cotton fabric is to be preserved, after repeated carding, shearing, singeing, and the final finishing, subsequent to having been dyed. By means of it the number of carding operations can be reduced by half. In using this process it is not necessary to desize before both the carding and dyeing. The one desizing operation can be carried out preliminary to the dyeing. In this way the separate wetting, squeezing or extracting, and drying are eliminated, and the nap is richer. Moreover the process lowers the cost of production, at the same time achieving very good effects, much like the other described processes in their way. They are all said to be very successful in actual use.

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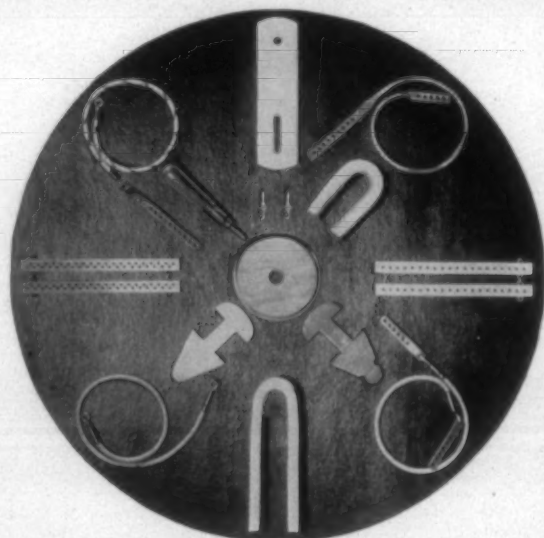
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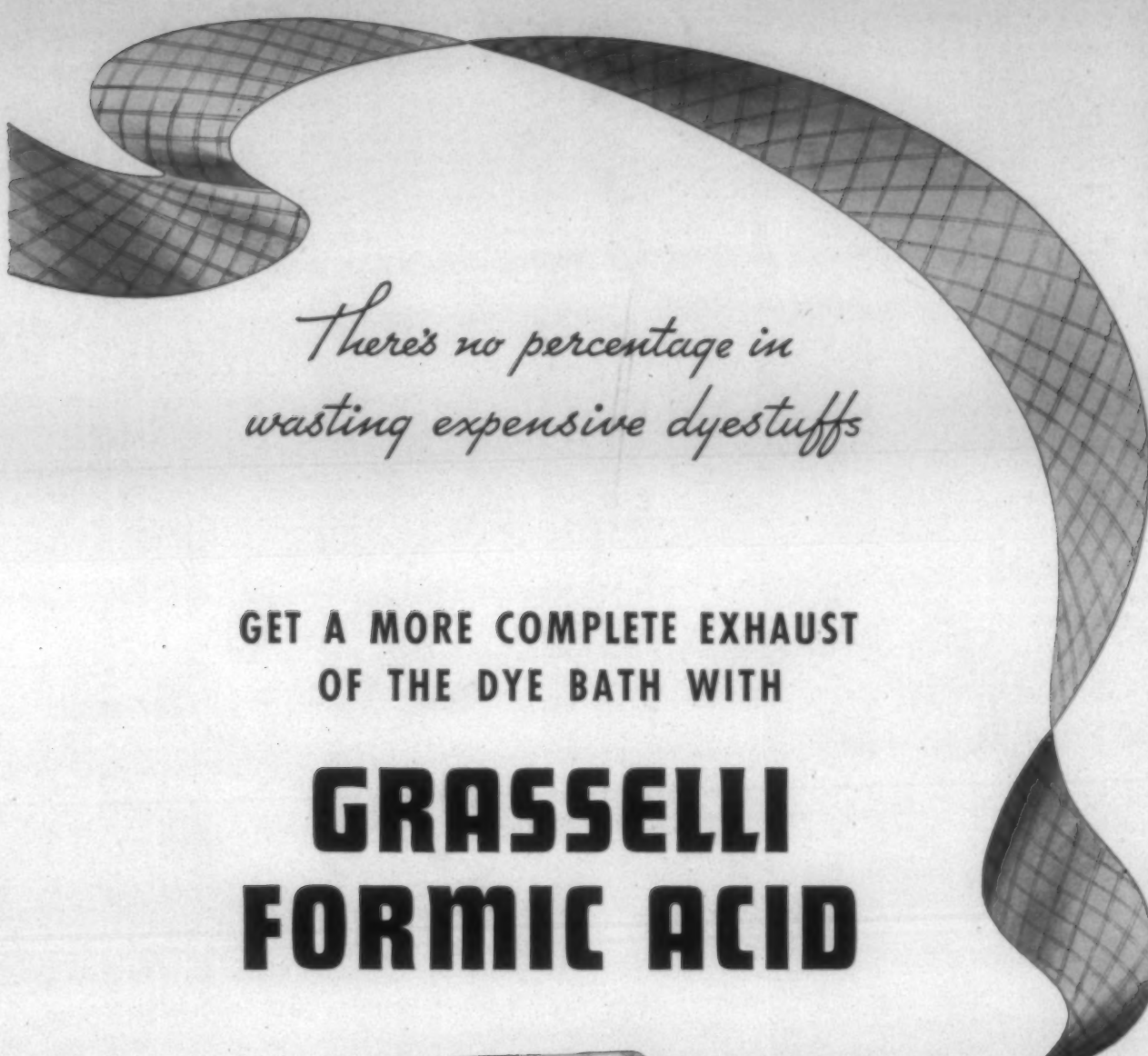
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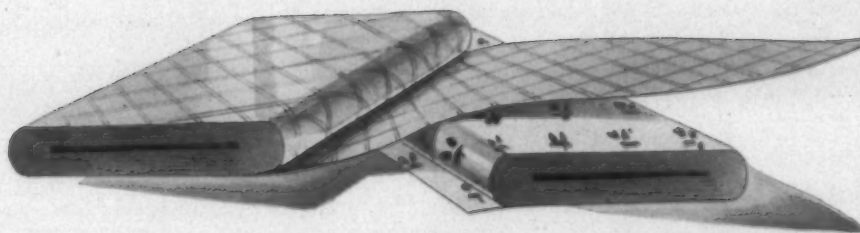
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